

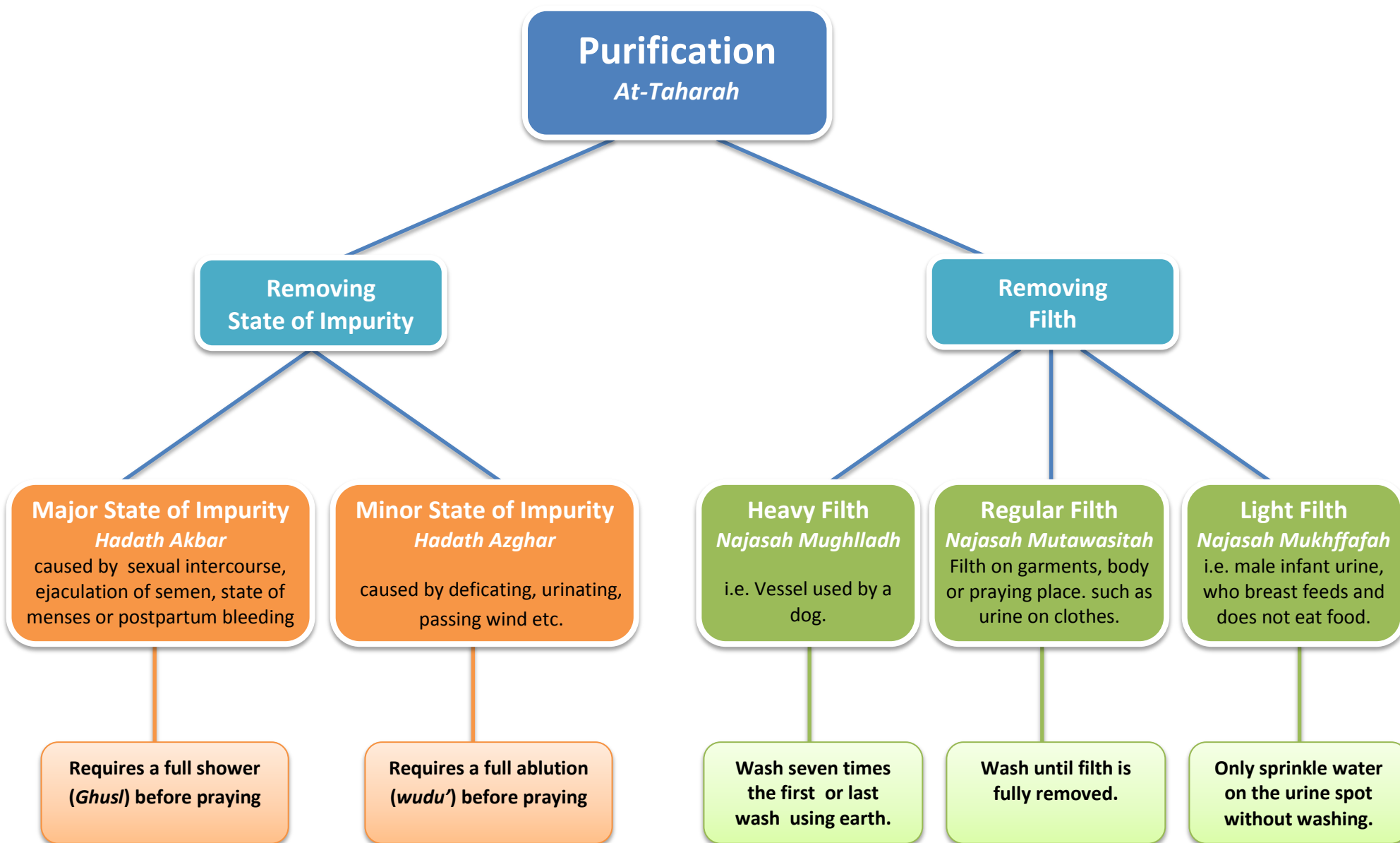


Rulings of Purification Made Easy

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Types of Water

Pure Water *Tahir*

Impure Water *Najis*

Natural Water

Water which remained in the same nature it was created in.

i.e. Sea, river, rain, spring, well water or snow

Can be used for
ablution

If its color, odor or taste changes because of a **PURE** material and is still called water.

i.e. changed because of tree leaves, earth etc.

Can be used for
ablution

If its color, odor or taste changes because of a **PURE** material and is **NOT** called water any more.

i.e. it is called tea, juice or soup



CANNOT be used for
ablution

If filth falls into water **WITHOUT** changing its color, odor or taste.

Can be used for
ablution.
But if water is very
little in quantity,
better to avoid using.

Water which changed color, odor or taste because of mixing with filth.

i.e. Sewage, corpse, urine.



CANNOT be used for
ablution



Vessels Al-Āniyah

Made from Animals' Hide (skin)

Animals, that we are allowed to eat, killed in a legitimate manner.
i.e. sheep, cows, camels, deers, rabbits etc.

Permissible to use their skin

A corpse of an animal that we are allowed to eat.
i.e. a sheep died on its own, or slaughtered by a non-Muslim, who is not a Christian or Jew.

Only if the skin is tanned⁽²⁾, it becomes permissible.

Animals that we are NOT allowed to eat.

Predators⁽¹⁾
i.e. lion, tiger, wolf, bear



NOT permissible to use their skin in any way (tanned or not)

Dogs or Pigs

Permissible, only if skin is tanned.
(Majority of Scholars)

Non-Predators
i.e. elephant, donkey, monkey



NOT permissible to use or to keep.

Gold or Silver; or coated by any of them.
i.e. pots, dishes, glasses, cutleries

NOT permissible to use or to keep.

Other than gold or silver
i.e. steel, brass, porcelain, glass, wood etc.

Permissible to use.

Owned by non-Muslims

Permissible if not used for impurities (i.e. pig, illegitimately slaughtered animals, wine), otherwise it must be washed before using.

(1) The Prophet PBUH: "Forbade wearing the Hides of predators and riding on them." Abu Dawud (Declared sound by Al-Albani)

(2) Tanning is using herbs or chemicals to cleanse the skin (hide) from blood and flesh.



Responding to the Call of Nature

Obligatory Acts *Wajib*

- Cleanse one's self with water, paper or stones.
- Cleanse one's self at least 3 times.
- Use only water if impurity surpassed point of excretion.
- Not to reveal one's groins.

Recommended Acts *Mustahab*

- Saying Invocation of entering toilet.
- Entering with the left foot
- Leaving out the toilet with the right foot.
- Saying invocation of leaving the toilet.
- Cleansing one's self odd number of times.
- Using water.
- Screening and Distancing one's self from others (outdoors)
- To urinate on a soft surface

Forbidden Acts *Muhrram*

- To urinate or defecate in people's way, shade, underneath fruitful trees or water ponds.
- To hold the private part with right hand.
- To read Qur'ān
- To face or turn your back toward the Qiblah without a barrier (outdoors)
- To use bones or dungs or anything sacred (i.e. papers with Allāh's Name, food etc.)

Not Recommended Acts *Makruh*

- To use the right hand for cleansing the filth
- To urinate in a hole or crack.
- To enter the toilet with anything that has Allah's remembrance (But if there is a necessity it's fine, while hiding it if possible.)



Ablution *Wudu'*

Conditions *Shurut*

1. Islam, Sanity and reaching age of discernment (around 7 years)
2. Intention
3. Purity of Water (*Tahur*)
4. Removal of Impediments (i.e. Nail polish, paint from ablution parts)
5. Abstaining from the invalidators (i.e. do not urinate or release gas whilst making ablution)

If any of the **CONDITIONS** is missing the ablution is invalid.

Pillars *Fraa'ed*

1. Washing the face including the mouth and nostrils
2. Washing the hands up and including the elbows
3. Wiping the head including the ears
4. Washing the feet up to and including the ankles
5. *At-Tarteeb* – to perform the ablution in sequence
6. *Almuwalaah* - not to leave a big time gap between the ablution parts, where the last part become dry before washing the next part

If any of the **PILLARS** is missing the ablution is invalid.

Recommended *Sunan*

1. Saying *Bismilaah*
2. Using siwak (teeth brush)
3. Washing the palms
4. The 2nd and 3rd wash (i.e. for face, hands and feet)
5. To exaggerate in washing the mouth and nostrils
6. Letting the water enter between the beard hair
7. Letting the water enter between the fingers and toes
8. Starting with right before the left (i.e. hands and feet)
9. The remembrance after the completion of ablution

Ablution is valid if not done. But one is rewarded for doing it.

Invalidators *Nawaaqid*

1. Any discharge from the private parts (i.e. excrement, urine, gas, semen, menses)
2. Coming out of urine or defecation from other than the private parts
3. Losing consciousness (i.e. deep sleep, fainting, insanity or intoxication)
4. Eating camel meat
5. Holding the private part directly with your hand⁽¹⁾
6. Committing apostasy

If any of the **INVALIDATORS** is done ablution is invalid.

(1) A highly disputable issue amongst the jurists; some say if it were with lust then it invalidates the ablution; some say it is recommended to make ablution but not obligatory. (Allāh, the Exalted, knows best)



Shower *Ghusl*

Obligatory Showers Reasons

- Coming out of semen even without copulation
- The convergence of the circumcised male and female private parts by the disappearance of the male glans in the female private part (even without ejaculation)
- The cease of menses or postpartum blood⁽¹⁾
- Death

Recommended Showers

- For the two Eids
- For the Ihram of Umrah or Hajj
- For cleanness when needed

Disputable Showers

- When washing a dead person (Many say it's recommended)
- Friday Prayer Shower (Majority say recommended)
- Accepting Islam (Abu Hanifah and Shafae say recommended)

How to Shower (Both are acceptable)

Full Shower (more reward)

- Have intention
- Wash the hands
- Wash the private parts
- Take a full ablution
- Wash the head letting water reach in between the hair and encompass the entire head with water
- Pouring water on the entire body starting with right side

Minimal Shower

- Have intention
- Wash the mouth and nostrils
- Encompass the entire body with water

Only for Obligatory showers and not recommended ones

Recommended shower must include ablution intention

(1) Women do not need to unbraid their hair in case of shower due to copulation (agreed by jurists). In case of cease of menses & postpartum shower, majority say no need to unbraid hair, but to be on the safe side better to do so.



Wiping *Masah*

Socks - *Khuf* Leather or Fabric

Surgical Splint/Bandage *Jabeerah*

Turban or Veil *Imamah or Khimaar*

Conditions

- Wearing sock after a full ablution including washing feet
- Socks must cover ankles
- Socks must be pure (i.e. not made from impure material)
- Only for minor state impurities (must take socks off for major state impurity)
- Wipe 24 hours for dwellers & 72 hours for travellers (timing starts from 1st wipe after losing ablution)

How to wipe

- Wet hands with water
- Rub the right foot from toes to above ankle, then the left foot (or rub both feet simultaneously -right foot with right hand and left with left)

When you cannot wipe?

- Major state impurity
- Taking the socks off and putting them back after wiping over them
- Taking them off and putting them back after losing ablution
- If the duration for wiping expires.

- Should cover only wounded part and necessary area to hold splint
- Must be removed from surpassed unnecessary area
- No need to have ablution priorly
- There is no time limit for wiping
- Wipe whether in minor or major state of impurity

- Wipe turban/veil after full ablution
- Only for minor state impurity
- Same timing like socks
- You cannot wipe on them in the same situations like socks
- You can wipe Only if there is hardship in putting them on, otherwise you should not wipe. (said by Ibn Taymiyyah)



Tayammum

Using earth as a substitute for *wudu'* (Ablution) & *Ghusl* (Shower)

What to use for Tayammum

Juirists went into two opinions:

1. Only earth (soil) which have dust (Ashafae & Ahmad)
2. Anything, which is part of land (i.e. soil, dry mud, stones, sand, pottery) or anything that has dust (i.e. walls, woods, floors only if there is dust on them)

Opined by Abu Hanifah, Malik and later by Ibn Taimiyyah & Ibn Othaimeen and others

When can we do Tayammum

- When there is no water and one fails to find it
- If water is scarce and needed for drinking
- If one is sick and using water will hinder or worsen his recovery



Tayammum can be done in case of minor or major state of impurity.

How to do Tayammum

- Intend in your heart; say *Bismillah*
- Hit the ground with your two palms once
- Rub the face with your hands once (it is fine to blow the excessive dust before rubbing the face)
- Finally, rub your two hands up to the wrist once.

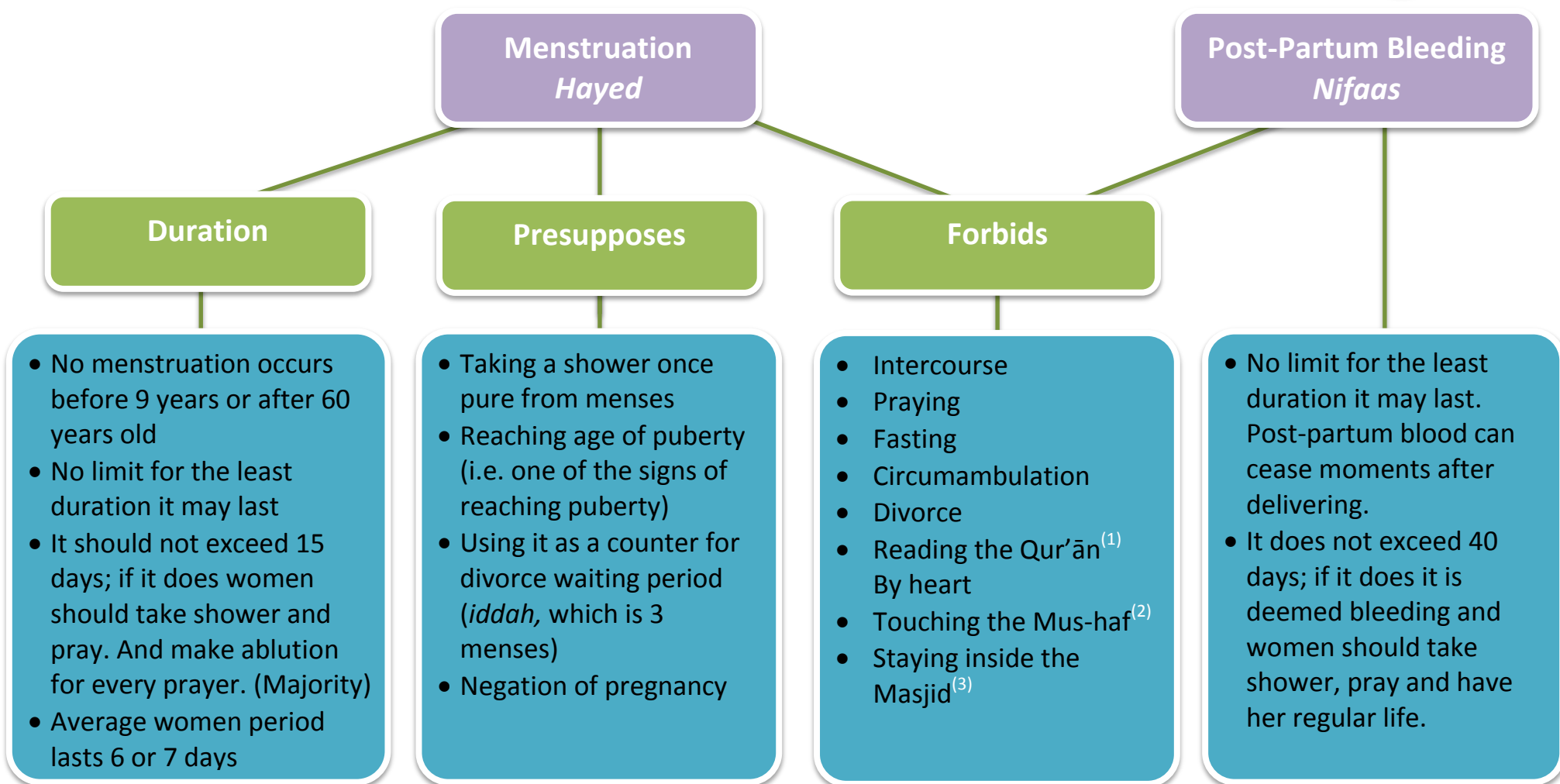


You can pray with the same *tayammum* more than one prayer.

Invalidators of Tayammum

- The same invalidators of *wudu'* (Ablution)
- Finding water (but if you find water after completing a prayer, you do not have to repeat that prayer)
- Recovering from the reason, which made you refrain from using water such as sickness.





(1) Said by the *Jamhoor* (majority); but Malik, Ahmad (in a narration), Ibn Taimiyyah, the Permanent Fatwah Committee in KSA and others said it's fine to read.

(2) Said by the four Imams; the Permanent Fatwah Committee in KSA, Ibn Baaz and Ibn Othaimen asserted that and said –instead- she can wear gloves, use a tissue or a piece of cloth to flip the pages of the Mus-haf with.

Another opinion by Al-Albani and other hadith scholars say that there is no sound hadith, which forbids women with menses from touching the Mus-haf.

A way out for all that is: to read the Qur'ān from mobiles and tablets because many contemporary scholars opined they don't take the ruling of a Mus-haf.

(3) Said by the four Imams. Others like Al-Albani and other hadith scholars said there is no sound hadith to support the *Jamhoor* opinion; rather the hadith proves the opposite. One proof the Prophet PBUH said in Hajj to Aishah RA, when she had menses: **(Do everything a pilgrim does, but not to circumambulate the house –Ka'ba- until you are pure)** Al-Bukhary & Muslim. (They said: He PBUH did not forbid her from staying in the masjid).



Vaginal Bleeding *Istihaadah*⁽¹⁾

Blood Types & Characteristics

- **Menstrual Blood:**
Black colored, thick and has odor
- **Vaginal Bleeding Blood - *Istihaadah*:**
Red colored and without odor

A woman, who has *istihaadah*, has 3 cases

1

If the woman knows her period time: she should stop the prayer (*Salāh*) during that time; and after the period finishes, she takes a shower and prays. And during the bleeding, she only needs to make ablution (*wudu'*) for every prayer without having to take a shower.

2

If the woman does not know her period time, but she can distinguish between the menstrual and *istihaadah* blood: She should stop the prayer during the menstrual blood. Once the menstrual blood ceases, she takes a shower and prays. In the time of the other blood, she makes *wudu'* for every prayer.

3

If the woman does not have a specific period time and she cannot distinguish between the menstruation and *Istihaadah* blood: She should refrain from praying for 6 or 7 days, which is most women's regular period, after that she takes a shower and prays. Then for every prayer she makes *wudu'* if blood is still there.

(1) *Istihaadah* is when a woman's vaginal bleeding does not cease.

It was narrated from Fatimah bint Abi Hubaish ؓ that she suffered from *Istihadah* and the Messenger of Allāh ﷺ said to her:

"If it is menstrual blood then it is blood that is black and recognizable, so stop praying, and if it is other than that then perform *Wudu'*, for it is just a vein."

(Al-Nasa'i, declared sound by Al-Albani)

